PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) ASSEMBLY. Education of Young Men for the Ministry— Ecclesinstical Boards—Disposal of Me-morials Pertaining to Slavery—The Church Increasing—Foreign Missionary Meeting. Surrepressors of the S. Y. Trivans.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1852. The Assembly have been discussing the Educational section of the Church Extension Report to-day. Rev. Mr. Ranney, of Illinois, moved to amend at section by striking out all after the first item and erting a substitue. The section wouldstand thus : In order successfully to awaken the interest of the hole church in supplying an adequate ministry, the eneral Assembly hereby adopts the following arrange-

General Assembly hereby adopts the following arrangement:

1. Each presbytery is, by virtue of its Constitution, an organization to provide a ministry for the churches within its bounds; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of each, as soon after receiving the printed minutes of this Assembly as may be proper and convenient, and from year to year thereafter, to make suitable arrangements, through the labors of its own ministers as far as possible, to have presented to its congregations the wants of our church, our country and the world in this respect; and to press on young men their duty to give themselves to this work; on parents their ooligations to dedicate their children to it and train them for it; and on individual churches their privilege and duty to seek out and sustain, through a course of preparation, such young men as are suitable, and who would not otherwise enter the ministry; and to see that in each church an annual contribution is made to aid in this work.

work.

The amendment is as follows:

2d. "Each Presbytery is carnestly recommended to apsolut yearly a Standing Committee on Education for the
finisity whose duty it shall be to superintend the colction and disbursement of funds in such way as the
resbytery may direct.

3d. It is recommended to all our Presbyteries that they
dopt one of the following plans as soon as it may be
onvenient.

convenient.

(1st.) Let the Standing Committee on Education for the Ministry, cooperate with the American Education Society, or some one of its branches, by paying into its treasury all funds collected, and in return asking aid for such young men as the Presbytery may have under its

care.

Or, (2d.) let the Committee on Education act independently of any Education Society, and raise and disburse all the funds of the Presbytery within its own bounds, in such way as the wisdom of the Presbytery may di-

The discussion of this amendment has been conducted with a degree of latitude which would have done credit to our President-makers at the Capitol, but with a very seeful tendency, insemuch as it brought out facts and parison of views essential to the proper issuing of the case. Considered as the discussion of a point, it was rambling and unsatisfactory, but as eliciting the history of results from existing educational organizain different parts of the country, the dis could not have been more useful. Doctors Smith, Campbell and Duffield, Messrs. Ranney, Steele, Fowler, Tenney, Eckhardt, Galiagher, Darling, Knox and Noyes participated in the debate. Rev. Dr. Bullard, of St. Louis, and Rev. Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, were in. Louis, and Rev. Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, were invited to state facts touching the educational cause, although not members of the Assembly. Those who thus far favor the amendment, and oppose the report, present various arguments, among which stands prominent the tendency of that report to the creation of Ecclesiastical Boords, which they contended was one principal ground of the split in the Presbyterian Church in 1847—the New School party repudiating these Boards, and the Old School contending for them.

Now for this Assembly to establish what would in effect be an "Assembly's Board of Education," would be an abandonment of their own original platform, and a gross inconsistency. To this their opponents replied that the necessities of the case were such, that the mere above of consistency ought to give way to, and that in

that the necessities of the case were such, that the mere show of consistency ought to jive way to, and that in fact the rapid growth of the Old School Church ought to furnish a proof of the sounder wisdom involved in such Boards. We ought not to be deterred from adopting a wise principle, merely because it was a part of the Old School system. As an illustration of these two systems, it was asserted that the New School Church had the last year but 64 young men as candidates for the ministry, while the Old School has 3-3. This was explained by the statement that there are many candidates now training in this Church whose names are not reported to the Assembly, and that facts would show the proportion to be as great in this Assembly as in the Old School.

All united, however, in asserting one fact, that all exalting organizations, as now conducted, are miserably

All united, however, in asserting one fact, that all ex-stals organizations, as now conducted, are miserably landequate to the actual wants of the Church. The Western members pressed this point with characteristic carnestness, and they show very plainly that a rejection of their petitions by this Assembly will only insure greater urgency another year. The discussion was manly and courteous, and stood in singular contrast with some I have heard in Congress. One good result will certainly accrue to the Caurch in the formidable facts elicited, and which may lead to some future action.

ome future action.

I see in your paper some days since the idea, gleaned from Mr. Mills's report, that the U. S. Presbyterian Church is not making advances; but the statistical reports and narrations from the P esbyterians and Synods, sent up to this Assembly, conclusively show that the Church is rapidly gaining and solidifying.

The discussion of the Educational question will be resumed to morrow. The Committee on the Polity of the Church reported on the Slavery memorials, four in number, in effect that the action of previous Assemblies rendered any action by this Assembly unnecessary, except in the memorial charging the four Southern Synods, on the ground of common fame, with the sin of tolerating and abetting Slavery, which was recommended to be referred to the Judicial Committee. The report was

and abeling Savery, which was recommended to referred to the Judicial Committee. The report was adopted.

This evening a Foreign Missionary meeting was held.

I was addressed by Drs Pomeroy, S. Adams, and Rev.

Mesars, Goodall and Bushnell, returned Missionaries,

Truly yours.

Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly.

Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly.

Washikoton, Wednesday, May 26, 1852.

This day has been exclusively devoted by the Assembly to Church extension, and the debates have been spirited, though kind.

Rev. Mr. Noyes made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a declaratory resolution that the Church has no purpose nor expectation of substituting ecclesiastical boards for voluntary societies.

Rev. Mr. Gridley, of Waterloo, made a strong speech against the report. It proposes a great change, and its laevitable effect will be to separate the Church from its connection with the Congregationalists; it looks too much like refeacting the set of 1857.

Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Vienna, was in favor of Church extension, but not Church reconstruction. Those who advocate the plan can hardly be aware of the composition of our Church. A majority of them in some influential sections are Congregational; they have no friend-ship for ecclesiastical boards, and cannot be made to set with them. They are contented with the Church control of the church constructed on a new and narrower principle.

Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Camden, was a Presbyterian tooth and nail, but he was a Constitutional and not an Old School Presbyterian. He feared the effects of passing this report. It would inevitably sunder the churches.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Huron, Ohio, said the churches on the Reserve were largely Congregational, and they

Mr. Tracy, of Huron, Ohio, said the churches on Reserve were largely Congregational, and they

Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Portage, confirmed this.
Rev. Dr. Snath, of New-York, made a long and vigerous opposition to the report. After replying to Dr. Duffield and Mr. Knox, he admitted that Church Extension in fix true sense was vasily important. We need to do much more than is now done if even to separate from all other decominations. There are two modes open before us, ecclesiastical action and cooperadve. We have ever chosen the latter. Is it time to change and start upon a new track? This is the question. Not that the report formally pi oposes such a change, but such is its crift. He was more afraid of a drift than of a declared aim.

ed aim. must be explicit with our New-England brethren; We must be explicit with our New-England brethren; if we co-operate it must be cordially. He was for co-operation throughout; it is a noble Christian Union—one of the most glorious tendencies of the age. It is also just—the resemblance between us and the Congregation aliais is so great—hardly any difference. We save long acted together, and our institutions have become renerable, and there is great conservative power in these associations. We are benefited by the Union. Out of the 1:350 churches aided by the Home Missionary Society, 600 only were Congregationalists. Connecticut gave \$20,000 and Massachusetts \$47,000, last year.

Three-niths of the funds of that Society came from Congregational Churches, and three-fifths of the churches aided are Presbyteries. He was for cooperation, because of the divisions which a rupture would make.—Look at our Presbyteries—Corthand, Ontario, Buffalo, Grand River Portage, and all through Western New-York—they are largely Congregational, and the knite of division would sever us in twin. He concluded by recommending a revival of the Western Education Society, and wasned them against pushing these decisive measures to extremes.

Rev. Mr. Mills, of Cincinnati, replied, denying

ety, and warned them against pushing these decisive measures to extremes.

Rev. Mr. Mills, of Cincinnati, replied, denying that the proposition involved any separation; if a separation took place it would be no fault of ours, but a separation was inevitable some time or another—it had already beaun. The plan of union is abrogated—[here he was interrupted by Judge Jesup, who said that the act of Assembly of 1837, which abrogated the plan of union, was part of the excincing acts which we had pronounced unconstitutional. He admitted the report to be ecclesiastical, and did not object to it if understood. There are two ways of action,—by means of the Church and independently,—be thought in many things we had reined too much on independent action. The Church has lost control over her own interests—where had power over her. He stated a variety of reusons why they had adopted the independent mode to such an extent. He was in favor of refundary societies to some extent, but where they are inadequate he desired Church action. The old Education Society has proved inciti-

cient. The West wants ministers; why not set about furnishing them by means of the Church! A Board extending over the Church, and impelled by a central power, would be the most efficient plan.

We are in want. What shall we do, but go to work! The plan of the report will bring the Presbyteries together—carry the strength of the strong to the weak ness of the weak. Such a Board can alone command the confidence of the Churches. If it leads to Ecclesiastical Boards, what of it! It need not separate us from Congregationists—for they are doing the same thing.

Rev. Dr. Stearns, Newark, deliberately apprised the friends of the report that its passage would divide the Church.

Church.
Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, commenced a speech, but was soon interrupted by the hour of adjournment. It is to be the great speech of the occasion.

BOSTON ANNIVERSIES. [Continued.]

The Unitarian Festival.

Boston, Tuesday, May 25, 1852. The annual gathering of the Clergy and their wives, at the invitation of the Unitarian Laity of Beston, to partake of a bountiful collation, and exchange salutations with each other, took place this afternoon, a Assembly Hall. It was a brilliant assemblage, composed of six or seven hundred people, and among the invited guests were the Governor of the Commonwealth, and everal other distinguished citizens. The tables were

guests were the Governor of the Common wealth, and several other distinguished citizens. The tables were most bountifully spread, and after a prayer of thanksgiving by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, they were soon relieved of their burden, and then began "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Deacon Greele, who was called to preside on the occasion, made an introductory speech of welcome and congratulation, and then presented Governor Boutwell to the assembly. The Governor made a short speech, expressing the pleasure it afforded to him to be present on the occasion, and his sympathy with the idea of combining the social and religious elements in such a way as to develop cheerful views of Divine Providence.

Rev. Thomas Starr King was next introduced to the audience, and made a short but eloquent speech, in which he advocated a greater degree of freedom in the intercourse of the clergy and laity, and commended the occasion as an appeal to promote this end. He dwell upon the hospitalities of the occasion, and closed with a beautitut appeal to the laity to be equally hospitable in conceding to the ministry freedom of speech and freedom of communion with their hearers in the utterance of their thoughts. A true hospitality will not prohibit the guest from expressing his opinions or holding different opinions from his host. An apostle has given a long catalogue of the sins which may be committed by the tongue. There are also sins of the ear. There is a class of men whose ears are blockaded with prejudice and intolerance, and who do not permit the truth to reach their souls. While the clergy guard themselves against the abuses of the tongue by speaking the truth in love, let the laity also guard themselves against offenses of the ear, and extendithat hospitality to a free utterance of the pulpit, which will promote the true welfare of both minister and hearer. Mr. King's remarks were received with great applause, and this fragmentary sketch presents only a skeleton of his thought without the glowing language in which it wa

growing language in which it was clothed.

The remaining speakers of the occasion were Hon.
John C. Park, R. v. Wm. Mountford, author of Euthanazy
and Martyria, Rev. Mr. Cordner, of Montreal, Rev. Wm.
R. Alger, of Roxbury, and Judge White, of Salem. As
the speeches were mostly congranulation. the speeches were mostly congratulatory, we give no report of them. The festival presented a beautiful scene, and closed in the best feeling and harmony.

New England Anti-Slavery Convention.

The meetings of this Convention are characterized by greater carnestness and freedom of discussion than any that are held during the week. I closed a former sketch with some mention of a Rev. Mr. Hassel, of St. Louis, Mo., who took the platform and gave a statement of the erroneous idea people, in his part of the country, had of Abolitionists, as the reason of their violent prejuhad of Abolitionists, as the reason of their vicent projudices. He maintained that there was anti-slavery sentinent in St. Louis, and liberty to speak upon in the pulpit or out of it. He said he was an abolitionist, but not a Garrisonian Abolitionist and this led to a discussion as to what constitutes a Garrisonian Abolitionist.

S. S. Foster gave a definition of Garrisonian Abolitism. It was to remember those in bonds as bound with them; to do to the slave as we should wish him to do unto us if we were slaves and he was a freeman. He wanted to know if the gentleman would differ from that kind of Abolitionism.

unto us if we were slaves and he was a freeman. He wanted to know if the gentleman would differ from that kind of Abolitionism.

Mr. Hassel repiled, making some strictures on what he supposed to be the intolerance and severity of Abolitionists, and maintained that they had done much harm to the cause in this way. He spoke earnestly in favor of discussing the question in a good spirit, of being governed by the law of kindness, and the necessity of making important qualifications and exceptions.

Mr. Garrison replied, and gave the prophets of old, and Jesus Christ and his apostles as examples of men who used as great boldness and severity toward the sins of their day as ever the Abolitionists had done. The gentleman's strictures would apply as well to them He quoted Isaian—"The whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint; from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet there is no soundness in it." "A people laden with inquity." He also quoted the strong language of our Savior to the hypocrites and pharisees of his time, and showed that these inspired men did not top to qualify and explain away their denunciations. He vindicated the Anti Slavery cause from the charge of inadelity, and showed that they had never made war upon the Church as the Church of Christ, but on those churches only that are pro-slavery in their character The principles of this Society are the principles of the Christian religion. He showed the injustice of those accurations which charge it with being an anti-Sabbah and an anti-Bible movement, and vindicated the freedem of its platform. He maintsined that the Society could not be held responsible for all the opinions of its members. Its object is to waragainst American Slavery, and men of all creeds and no creeds are invited to join and men of all creeds and no creeds are invited to join in the great endeavor to overthrow the monstrous intuctive of the land. He had his own views of the Church and the Sabbath, and had never wished to obtrude them upon the Society, but he would say, because it was true, that he believed his views on the second was calm, able, and delivered in an impressive manner. He submitted the following additional resolutions from the Business Committee:

Committee:

3. Resolved, That if it be cause of exultation to the great Slave-hunter of the North that Fancuil Hall is "open" to him, let him be admonished that there is another place that is also open to the man who would "bewray him that wadereth," and refuse to "hide the outcast," and return to his master the slave who has escaped; and that place is—nerdition.

erdition.

4. Resolved, That in the unanimous invitation extended to is removed as enemy of the colored population of the

mater the arte was an escaped.

4. Resolved, That in the unanimous invitation extended to this removeless enemy of the colored population of the United States to address the citizens of Boston in Fancuil Hall, by the City authorities, and in their bestowal of fresh laudations and honors upon him, we have the clearest evidence of the utter moral degradation and loss of self-respect, and treachery to the cause of liberty of the people of Boston, if they have not been foully misrepresented by those to whom they have intrusted their municipal affairs.

In the afternoon this discussion was resumed, and Rev. Mr. Hassel undertook to fortify his position by quoting the table of the Sun and Wind. Being in attendance at the Unitarian Festival, we lost some of the speeches. Two other clergymen, from Connecticut and Vermont, Rev. Mr. Claffin and spoke earnestly, and took substantially the same view Mr. Garrison had done. The gentleman from Connecticut, whose name has escaped me, showed that the principle of cooperation by men of all creeds and opinions had been encouraged in the Temperance movement, but no one had ever held that movement responsible for those various opinions. The linddel and Universalist were as welcome to the platform as any one, and so it must be here.

Joseph Barker followed, and made a very happy disposition of the fable of the Sun and the Wind. He esid the blustering wind had its offices to perform in nature as well as the sun, and both could be usefully employed in their several ways, and so in the Anti-Slavery cause, these men of the mild and gentle spirit should come in and dispense the influence of the sun; and furthermore, he said the sun never found fault with the wind, but both went on their way harmoniously and accomplished their work.

But in the afternoon and evening the Convention was

in and dispense the influence of the sun; and furthermore, he said the sun never found fault with the wind, but both went on their way harmoniously and accomplished their work.

But in the afternoon and evening the Convention was disturbed a stort time by Mr. G. W. F. Miller, a gentleman who has become insane on the subject of the habes corpus, and who is determined to obtain a hearing on that subject. He read a very amusing anonymous letter, purporting to be from a lady sympathizing with him in his treatment by the presiding officer of the meeting in ruling him out of order, and encouraging him to persist in not being put down. Finally, siter an appeal to the meeting, which sustained the decision of the Chair, Mr. Miller was get rid of.

In the evening Wendell Phillips delivered one of his chaste, classic and eloquent speeches, eccupying nearly the whole of the evening session. The Metodeon was well filled, notwithstanding an admission fee was charged as a convenient method of paying expenses and keeping out unruly boys and rowdyth men, who may be found in sufficient numbers in any large city to disturb an assembly of this kind. No one could listen to Mr. Phillips without acknowledging his power as an orator and feeling the winning graces of his style. He took up the charge of infidelity, and after giving an awful picture of the rehigino of this country, the unchristian sentiments of the great leading divines of the several denomination—the Deweys, Gannets, Sharps, Springs, Lords, and others who have counseled obedience to the Fugitive Slave came flying to your door, with his pursuers on his track, and asked for shelter, to shut the door in his lace, that if a fugitive slave came flying to your door, with his pursuers on his track, and asked for shelter, to shut the door in his lace, that if a fugitive slave came flying to your door, with his pursuers on his track, and asked for shelter, to shut the door in his lace, that if a fugitive slave came flying to your door, with his pursuers on his track, and asked f

Methodist," and added, "to such a religion thank God

le paid a glowing tribute to the greatness of K he was in his native land, on the borders of the He paid a gowing the land, on the borders of the Dannbe, where he gathered the thousands of his countrymen
in his hand, and hurled the thunderbolt of their power
at the throne of the House of Hapsburg, till it tottered
to its fall. But to Koesuth in America, he paid a different sort of respect. He described him as he landed on
the whores of America; that the genius of the universal
Yankee Nation entered his soul, and he began to calculate, with the wrongs of his country in one hand, and so
much "material sid" in the other; and he had caiculated, and the South had calculated, and so his mission
had ended with his getting as much money as the curiosity of the people would pay to hear his fine rhetoric,
and see the man. The conclusion of the speech was a
tremendous rebuke of the crusl and mercenary spirit of
this nation, professing to be the model Christian Republie. It was a piece of terrible invective.

Unitarian Ministerial Conference. The Unitarian Ministerial Conference assembled this morning to listen to an address from Rev. J. H. Morrison, on Theology, and in the afternoon a discourse is expected from Rev. A. P. Beabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. on Philanthropy and the Reform movements of the age. on Philanthropy and the Reform movements of the age. We should have taken great pleasure in printing a sketch of these meetings, but a rule has been adopted by the Conference, prohibiting any publication of its proceedings, and we are therefore obliged to conform to the regulation. What good reason there can be for conducting its deliberations on these great subjects with closed doors, it is difficult to discern. Both the discouraces and the discussions are usually of great ability, and the restriction imposed looks as though it was designed to keep from public view the differences of opinion that exist in the Conference, since no other substantial reason can be imagined. Its position in this respect, is an anomaly among the various denominations.

Massachusetts Universalist Home Missionary

Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held yesterday in the Universalist Church in School-st., and the report of the Secretary exhibited a very encouraging condition of the Secretary exhibited a very encouraging condition of its affairs, a considerable increase of membership and of funds, and very cheering results in the aid contributed to public societies, and the establishment of new societies by Missionary labor. Its Missionary, Rev. Geo. E. Emerson, has labored with much success in this field, and gave an interesting and eloquent statement of his labors. B. B. Mussey, Esq., the President of the Society, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and several other gentlemen, likewise addressed the meeting, with eloquence and power, during the day and evening.

Universalist General Reform Association

The anniversary of this Association commenced this morning at the church in School-st., and an able report on the subject of philanthropic and reform movements was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Lynn. The report noticed several of the prominent and interesting events of the past year, as af fording encouragement for the cause of reform, while discouraging circumstances. Among the former, particular mention was made of the Peace Congress at London, as calculated to exert a wide and lasting influence in favor of peace principles. The labors and writings of such men as Horac Greeley, Richard Cobden and Thomas Carlyle were adverted to as significant of a growing public sentiment in favor of this movement, and the general cause of reform. The World's Exhibition in the Crystal Palace at London, and the Boston Ristroad Jubilee were also noticed as exerting a favorable influence in the same direction. The subject of Capital Punishment occupied a considerable portion of the report, and the progress of public opinion and State legislation was marked on this subject. The report took high ground against the sin of human siavery, and advocated the manhood of the slave and his right to freedom. It dwelt in terms of strong rebuke upon the wicked prejudice against color, and the spirit of caste that prevails in this country. Eccouraging indications of the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the South were brought to thew, and the Fugitive Slave Law was shown to be opposed to the moral sentiment of almost the entire North, notwithstanding the acquiescence of the great political parties in the measure. An interesting ancedote was related of the refusal of David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, to be employed as an attorney for a slave hunter. The report deaft ably with the relations of the Church to Slavery, and rebuked its inactivity and faithlessness in regard to the slave. The Temperance reforce was noticed, and the slave. The Temperance reforce was noticed, and the wisdom, instice and exceedings of the Mane lasting influence in favor of peace principles. The lawith the relations of the Church to Slavery, and re-buked its inactivity and faithlessness in regard to the slave. The Temperance reforce was noticed, and the wisdom, justice and expedency of the Maine Liquer Law ably vindicated. The subject of Flogging in the Army also received a share of attention, as indicating the progress of an enligtened humanity in that branch of the public service. Some notice was taken of the progress of reform in the British Provinces, of the abolition of the law of primo-geniture in Canada, and the improvement of prison discipline. Reform schools were instanced as indi-cations of the growing care of the community for the outcast and neglected. The report closed with some cloquent remarks on the connection of these reforms eloquent remarks on the connection of these reform with the spirit and doctrines of the Universalist faith.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

The meetings of this Convention continue to be very fully attended, and the forenoon has been occupied with speeches from Parker Pillsbury and Rev. Daniel Foster, on the relation of the American Church to Slavery. Mr. Pill-bury dealt his heaviest sarcasms at the metho which the Church sdepts to prove its divinity by arguments and books, and showed the superior method of deciding this question by works. Mr. Foster gave his own in the Congregational Church in a strong and forcible speech, in which he represented that body as utterly faithless and indiel to the cause of the slave, for which reason he has left it and joined the abolitionists. The following complete the list of resolutions submit-ted for the consideration of the Convention. As they embody the real position of the Convention toward the Church, I have forwarded them to form a part of this

report,

Reselved, That the New-England Anti-Slavery Con-Reselved, That the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, in view of the insidious and strenuous efforts now making in the various States, and through the General Government, to give fresh sustenance and specien to the wicked and cruel scheme of African Colonization, would again recore its testimony against the American Colonization Society and its sunilaries,—as animated by an unrelessing persecution—as promulgating doctrines and sentiments equally detestable and unchristian; as janus-faced in its professions and crimes; as stimulating to fresh outrages upon the free people of color; as guarding and nonushing the entire system of slavery; as exporting to Africa materials for her civilization and conversion which they aver to be intolerable nuisances, and dangerous and pestilential, on our own shores; and as aiming a deadily thrust at Christianity, by declaring that it has no power to abolish the unnatural syntic of caste, which is equally the disgrace and the curse of our country.

of caste, which is equally the disgrace and the case of country.

Resolved, That it is still sacredly imposed upon us, by a scrupulous regard for truth, by strict fidelity to the cause of the perishing siave, by all the apprations and claims of oppressed burnantly universally, to declare that the American Church is the mighty bulwark of American slavery—the haughty, corrupt, implacable and impions foe of the anti-slavery movement, whether in its mildest or most radical aspect; the defender and sanctifier of collossal wrong and transcendant impiety; and consequently that its pretensions to Christianity are the boldest effrontery and the vilest imposture.

Resolved, That by the term "American Church," we do

transcendant impiety; and consequently that its pretensions to Christianity are the boldest effontery and the vilest imposture.

Resolved, That by the term "American Church," we do not mean every local association styling itself a Church, but the overwhelming body of reliations professors embraced in the Catholic, Episcopai, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, Universalist, and other denominations in all parts of the United States.

Resolved, That, such being the character and position of that Church, it follows that the American clergy are not less corrupt, degenerate and ongody—"blind leaders of the blind"—"dumb dogs that cannot bark sleeping, lying down, loving slumber; yes, they are greedy dogs, which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter; "a brotherhood of thieves, whose guilt is greatly enhanced by having "stolen the livery of the Courc of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Resolved, That to the outery raised against us, that we are sweeping and indiscriminating in our acconstions, and manifest an uncharitable and unchristion spirit, we reply, that this charge is ne more true of us than it was of the prophets, whose language in dealing with a far less guilty nation than our own, was—"None callet for justice, nor any pleadell for truth; their hands are deflied with blood, their lips have spoken lies; their feet run to evil, they make haste to shed innocent blood, and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey; the whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint, they all lay in wait, they set a crap, they catch meet for both prophet and priest are profunce; yea, in my house have I found their wickedness; they build up Zion with blood and Jerusalem with iniquity, still the lond; I have seen also in the prophets of Jerusalem and the whole heart is faint, they all lay in wait, they set a crap, they called the set of the obtained with the contribution of an uncomparint of the pro

therefore. It is dead of allowing themselves to be diver-ted from the direct prospection of their plations enterprise, by all noting to show that they are not what they are ma-

The above resolutions will be further discussed this afternoon and evening. During the afternoon I propose attending the anniversary of the Colonization Society, of which I will forward an account in my next

PHILADELPHIA. Fire-Drowned, &c.

Correspondence of the The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 26, 1852. About 3 o'clock this morning, the large stable of the Farmers' Hay Market Association, situated at the corner of Sixth and Brown-sts., in the Northern Liberties, was completely destroyed by fire, together with nineteen borses, one cow and several vehicles. A large number of herses were rescued from the burning building by the strenuous exertions of farmers, clizens and firemen. The total loss by this fire is from \$4,000 to \$5,000. No insurance. During the progress of the fire several persons were severely injured while endeavoring to rescue horses and other property which the

John Johnson, aged 5 years, son of Robert Johnson, a well digger, was accidentally drowned in Moyamensing yesterday afternoon. A man who saw the child fall into the water, and might with a little exertion have rescued him alive, ran of to a police station for assistance. Daring fellow, truly.

James Davis and Wm. Gordon, on trial

In this city for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, have been convicted.

The weather to-day is lovely.

TEXAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HOUSTON, Friday, May 14, 1852.

All is quiet and peacable in this quarter of Uncle Sam's dominions—a good deal of Indian disturbances and great complaints of neglect and inef ficiency in not affording the citizens the required protection on the Rio Grande. The revolutionary moveents in that quarter remain in statue quo.

Texas is quite prosperous. Estimated immigration of the past season 150,000. More than that number are expected next year. Many of the immigrants are Ger expected next year. Many of the immigrants are dermans. They are generally sober and industrious, and constitute good citizens. The population on the east side of the valley of the Rio Grande is estimated at 20 000. A called session of our Legislature is spoken of—to take place some time next fail. Educational and Temperance Conventions are to be held at White Sulphur Springs, Greene County; the former on the first Wednesday in July, the latter on the succeeding Monday. The Maine Liquor Law has its friends in the Starter of The Sons of Temperance are at work. We are State. The Sons of Temperance are at work. We are glad to see the earnestness with which you advocate the noble stand which Maine has taken on the liquor traffic. Centinue to press the subject—"keep it before

There is quite a commendable zeal manifested among There is quite a commendable zeal manifested among our citizens in regard to Common School education. The agricultural prospects of the State were never better at this season of the year. The corn and wheat crops are especially promising. The public mind seems to be aroused to the importance of making railroads, plank and turnpike roads. The Harrisburg and Colorado Railroad is progressing well; others are in contemplation. Internal improvements generally and domestic mailufactures are engrossing a considerable share of public attention. mestic manufactures are share of public attention.

We have received advices from Texas to The Galveston News says that Caravajal

and many of his followers are now in Corpus Christi, and intend soon making another demonstration on the Mexican frontier. Two light-houses, made entirely of iron,

one intended for Bolivar Point, the other for Pass Ca-vallo, arrived at Galveston in the brig Russell, on the sith inst. The frame of the first will have an elevation of 65 feet from the foundation, and about 80 feet above the level of the sea. The other will not be so high by 10 feet. The light, it is thought, will be seen at a distance of 18 or 20 miles. The materials and workmen came WHIG CONVENTION AT HOUSTON .-- There

was a pretty full attendance from Western Texas. The Convention adopted a resolution pledging the support of the Whig party of Western Texas to the late Compromise, another asserting the Constitutional power of Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of our rivers, harbors, &c, and a third expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the next President of the United States. More Lynch Law .- James Brown, a

days since, by a party of citizens. Brown started in a back for Crockett, with a German named Hierabrummer, for Hall's Bluff. On the road he murdered Hierabrummer, and attempted to burn the body, but a portion of the bones were discovered, and Brown was arrested and tried.

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The proof against him was so strong that the citizens executed, him immediately. Mr. Hartly, who passed near the spot where the murder was committed, informs us the fingers' ends and a part of the toes of the murdered man were found at the fire. It is supposed that Hiersbrummer had, when murdered, about \$200 in his possession.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT erty Lynch & Clark's) 25½

M. Noon. 3 P. M.
70 69

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
tor-place Opera House—G. V. Brooke—Corsican Brothers—7 & P.,
blo's Theater—Perplening Predicaments—Le Dauble a Quarte, &
nadway Theater—Lola Monten in Bayarra, &c.—7 & P. M.
roton's Theater—David Copperfield—Rather Exorted—7 & P. M.
ceum Theater—Bon Crear de Bazan—Pet of the Petiticoats, &
tropolitan Hall—Ole Builf's Grand Concert—8 P. M.
terracele—Grand Juvenile Concert—7 & P. M.
ryessent Institute—Stephenson's State of the Wangded India Taternacle—Grand Juvenile Concert—Tip P.M. Stuyvesan Institute—Stephenson's Static of the Wau Barnum's Museum, (Day and Evening)—Highway Robert Shippersked Mother and Child—Day and Evening—Studen's Coemoramas—Views in Asia Minor—Day and I

Somewhat cooler yesterday, with

a fresh breeze, clouds and a smart shower at midnight

A right venerable and antique Soriety is the one in this City, patronized by that worthy and slow-going old jollifier, St. Nicholas. This excelle old fellow it was, no doubt, that rocked Rip Van Winkle to his famous slumbers, and tenderly watched over his repose, during the long and stupid sleep that he enjoyed at a time when every body else was alive and stirring with the spirit of a lofty patriotism, and the energy and devotedness of earnest deeds. Worthy devotees of so drowsy, saint, are his sons in this ancient town. We admire their fidelity to those antedeluvian usages which prevailed ere newspapers were heard of. They shun publicity as much as a burgomaster disguised in garments, and much as a burgemaster disguised in garnette, and wrappages innumerable, and fearful lest his real form should be guessed at. They shut out the light as if there were no day. They ignore every thing so new-fangled as the journals, and eschew reporters. They give a fes-tival of public interest and take care to keep it out of the newspapers. No man is admitted with a note-book, and all the key-holes are stopped, lest some inkling of the lazy things said within should transpire to the public at large. Only some three months or so afterward, the affair is published. The wisdom of these precautions we shall not dispute. The St. Nicholas Society knows its own business and understands the prudence of imitating the virtues of the snall in this fast and reckless age. Long may it wave! Only let the breezes that stir its bauner, blow gently and sleepily as befits the gravity and slowness of a by-gone and outgrown time!

RUM LICENSES .- The Temperance men are agitating their matters before the Commissioners of Excise with commendable energy, but so far with only limited success. A large Committee of the Ninth Ward appeared on Monday in the Mayor's office, and, backed up by the petition of nearly 7,000 residents of the Ward, about 2,000 of them voters, petitioned the Excise Board to grant no license for the sale of rum, or at least to confine their issue within legal limits. The Alderman expressed his readiness to withhold license from those who violated the law by keeping their places open on the Sabbath, encouraging gaming, &c. Yet nearly all the Sabbath, encouraging gaming, acc. Its interpretable places licensed were reported by the Captain of Police as baving kept their shops open on the Sabbath. Of one the Alderman said: "I know he keeps open on the Sabbath, for I saw it yesterday." An other applicant admitted that he kept implements used in gaming, and the Alderman replied, "Tost don't make it a gambling bouse; I presume there are such in every place in the Ward." Of another place, testimony was presented, that it was usually open on the Sabbath, and that esen had been seen tadre on the Sabbath, sixing around the table, with eards, dice, &c. This place, with others, was also I censed. There was from the first but little tope of good from this movement. It was undertaken because so many said "Way don't you enforce the laws you now have?" The present law forbids license to those who are not of "good moral character," but how can that law be enforced when Aldermen have an h

"gum-elastic" judyment of moral character? The

hope, however, is indulged that some of the Excise Commissioners will act consistently and for the public good. If none such can be found, "faithful among the faithless," the next resert will be to prosecute some these Aldermen for granting licenses contrary to law, and to test the legality of these licenses before a competent Court. The process hitherte shows us more and more that we want the MAINE LAW, and must have it. And if this effort shall be so nearly a failure as to open the eyes of our conservative friends, that we have no hope of relief from the present and increasing evils but in a stringent prohibitory statute, the time and labor and money will have been well expended.

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL .- The opening of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital took place on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at number six Stuyvesant-street, nea the corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street. The Rev. D. Chase commenced the proceedings by reciting a prayer, after which the Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, President of the Association, delivered a short but appropriate address. The object of the institution is to relieve and restore to usefulness that class of our citizens who are afflicted with diseases of the eye, and who, in consequence, are unable to work. Charity is the leading character of the institution—the advantages to be de rived therefrom are intended principally for the provi-dent and improvident poor. After the address, Dr. L. Rogers brought forward nine or ten persons who were afflicted with various diseases of the eye, and who had already applied for assistance. The doctor described in each case the character of the disease, together with the necessary treatment therefor. Dr. M. Stephenson then performed an operation for cataract on the eye of one of the patients. The institution will be eyen every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for the reception of patients.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. WINN AND HAWKINS,-This case, which has been under investigation for a long time past, was to have been taken up, ac cording to a recement, yesterday, and the only remaining business connected with it, viz: the summing up o counsel and decision of Justice Osborn, was expected to have been concluded; but Mr. Clinton, counsel for the prosecution, not making his appearance at the time appointed, Mr. Whiting, counsel for the defense, stated that he would submit his views upon paper to the magisrate, which otherwise he would have proclaimed pubicly. Mr. Clinton will probably pursue the same course

BE ON YOUR GUARD FOR SWINDLERS .-A new and plausible scheme has been adopted in the upper part of the City, which takes admirably A gang of swindlers are going about for the purpose examining the hot air furnaces and ranges of different manufacturers, and representing themselves as belonging to the various establishments for making such farnaces. They usually pocket from \$2 to \$5 under pretense of having made the repairs, then loosening the vault lights they decamp, after ascertaining the most vulnerable points for future robberies. They have thus swindled several citizens in Twenty-eighth-st , Twenty-fifthst. and Twenty-third-st, and new victims are continu ally applying to the furnace manufacturers for redress, who are in their turn injured by the swindlers' misrepresentations.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMAS .- The second series of these remarkable views is now open at the Cosmorama Rooms. We think the general view of Nisgara in this series imparts by far the best impression of the cataract of any representation we have ever seen, while all the foreign scenes are likenesses so liv ing, that the spectator, in whose memory those famous places are embalmed, cannot persuade himself, as he sits with his eye at the glass, that he is not once more an Arcadian. The air of repose which broods over all the scenes-the sunshine, of which in the dreariest day Prof. Sattler's visitor is sure-the artistic accuracy of the representation, in which as we have before said, that most difficult matter of atmosphere, is a triumph,the variety of the scenes presented so that the spectator may easily put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes, -then, the fact that the Cosmoramas are genuine works of art, and in no sense catchpenny, or indiffer ent pictures, make this room, to our fancy, the most fascinating of the pleasant resorts of the City. Our friends from the country who wish to include Europe, Asia and Africa in a trip to New-York, should trust themselves to Prof. Sattler, and they will return home with impressions more permanent and satisfactory than those of many persons who have visited the actual places.

EPISCOPAL DELEGATION .- We understand that Right Rev. Bishops De Lancey, of the diocese of Western New York, and McCoskrey, of Michigan, will leave here for Europe in the steamer Atlantic, on Saturday, in order to take part, as the representa lives of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in the approaching jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be held

THE TEMPERAECE TENT .- Van Wagner has taken great pains not only to fit up a large and comfortable place for the accommodation of the ci-tizens of this city, but is unremitting in his efforts to procure speakers to aid him in presenting the claims of the Temperance cause. Notwithstanding Mr. Van Wagner has spoken almost every night for the last two weeks, the desire to hear him is on the increase. Last night another large and enthusiastic meeting testified to the able arguments of Van Wagner, Earle, Beck and others, by frequent bursts of applause, and a large number signed the pledge. This evening Dr. Harrington, a long-tried advocate of the cause, will address the meeting, together with others. Singleg by Mr.

VALUABLE INVENTION .- We yesterday saw specimens of natural objects, such as leaves, flowers insects &c. cast in bronze and silver by a new pro cess invented by Mr. Schwickart, a German founder now resident in this City. The advantage of the process is a very great rapidity and the taking of the cast directly from the object itself without the intervention of any other model. To naturalists and artists this must prove a most useful invention.

THE DEAD .- Anavalanche of dead men's bones came down upon the workmen employed in digeing the cellar for a large building about to be put us adjoining Trinity Church-yard, for Buckley & Clafflin and others. Along the whole line of the wall, the foundations for which were laid close to the cemetery grounds, slides of earth took place, bringing down cot fins and tomb-stones together. The great mass of hu-man remains exposed were those removed, not long since, from the old Grace Church burial ground, and was sufficient to form many cart-loads. Every fragment was carefully collected and deposited in a vault occupy-ing a more central part of the grounds. We allude to this, partly for the purpose of contradicting a rumor that the workmen despelled the dead of golden orna-ments, such as finger-rings, &c. Nothing of the kind

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT will not sing again in public before her departure for Europe, in the Atlantic, on Saturday next

BOSTON FIREMEN .- William Barnicoat. Chief Engineer, and James Colburn, Assistant Engineer of the Roston Fire Department, are at the American Hotel, in this City, on a short visit. We hope that our firemen will extend to them the hospitalities of the City, as they are gentlemen every way worthy of receiving RACING HORSES .- Two men named

David McCall and John Middleton were yesterday arrested, charged with racing their horses through the Third-av. to the imminent peril of travelers. They were taken before Justice Stewart for examination. Among the arrivals at the Irving

House we notice the names of Hon, W. L. Marcy, of Albany ; Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of Bioghamton ; Jose de Garay of Mexice; Dr. Simmons, U.S. A. Dr. Gabor Naphegvi, who pretended

to be a Hungarian refugee, and was here regarded as rather a mild sort of swindler, has since been doing a large business in the way of seduction, swindling, &c. in Paris, Canada West, and has finally been trying the patience of the Texans, first at Galveston, and more recently at Bostrap. We are expecting every day to bear that Judge Lynch has been after him.

ARRIVALS .- Hon. Daniel Webster, Se. cretary of State, and Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, were at the Astor House yesterday,

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS .- On Tuesday evening the Industrial Congress did not do much but ness. On motion of E. O'Mallon, a Committee was a pointed to memorialize the Common Coancil for the abolition of the Contract System and for the payment of ten shillings per day on Corporation work.

GREAT FISHING .- Hon. H. W. Ells. worth, late U. S. Min ster to Sweden, and S. J. Hale, Esq., together with a couple of other gentlemen, caught in the Peconic Bay, just west of Shelter Island, on the 24th lost, in two hours and five minutes, eight hundred and sixty two pargies! some of which weighed three pounds and a half!

ANOTHER RUM MURDER .- The Coroner of Westchester County states that he was called on Tuesday, the 18th inst., to hold an inquest on the body of Ann Bowen, who was killed by blows with the fists, by her busband, James Bowen. The particulars are as follows : Bowen returned bome on Monday even ing, the 17th instant, about 8 o'clock, in a state of in toxication: his wife was sitting in a chair; he asked why his supper was not ready, and immediately one menced to beat her on both sides of her head with he clenched fists; this was continued for some minues; finally a lad some 16 years old succeeded in getting him to bed. The woman was not heard to speak after the murderous assault. The next day Dr. Pooley was sent for, and did all in his power to save her, but she disambout 4 o'clock on Tuesday. The Coroner summered a jury to investigate the matter, and a post morten enamination was held by Drs. Pooley and Gardner. The vereict of the jury was, "That the deceased, Am Bowen, came to her death by blows inflicted by the hands of her husband, James Bowen." The accused was sent to White Plains jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DROWNED .- An unknown colored man, apparently from twenty-five to thirty years of age, was found floating in the Hudson River, and taken on shore between East Camp and Oakhill Station of the Hudson River Railroad, May 23. He was dressed in striped gray cants, flannel under and muslin overshirt. Had on a pair of shoes and stockings, and neckhandkerchied in one of his pantaloons pool ts was found a poche book, containing twenty one cents in change and two pswn-tickets; siso one brass and one common key, An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the Jury rea dered a verdict of accidental drowning. He is su posed to have been a steward or cook on some boat As his name cannot be ascertained, his friends might apply at No. 289 Spring-at, New-York-Burrows & Co. hen's Pawn Office-ticket 5,204, (for ring,) dated May 6, 1852. Further particulars may be had by applying to the Coroner.

Accidents .- Adam Honck, a German living at No. 89 Sheriff st, while driving a span of horses through the Bowery yesterday morning, when pay Broomest, was thrown from the vehicle and several injured. The accident occurred in consequence of the forward axletree having broken. The injured man was conveyed to his residence.

w. Tobin, a suilor, fell through the hatchway of the ship Lady Franklin, lying at the foot of Doverst., and was seriously injured. He was taken to the N. Y. Hos-

DEATH FROM INJURIES .- Ferdinand Fritz, the German who was jammed between the ferry bridge and one of the boats of the Houston-st. Ferry, on Sunday evening last, died yesterday, from the in juries he received, at the N. Y. Hospital. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest upon the body, but no evidence could be obtained as to the particular manner in which he received his injuries, and the inquest was necessarily postponed until to-day. Persons knowing to the facts in the case, will please report themselves to the Corener this morning at his Office, in the New City

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner S. W. Smith held an inquest at Sparta, on the 20th inst., on the body of an unknown man found floating in the Huden River. A paper bearing the name of John D. Long. was found in the pockets of the deceased. He had one black frock coat, black pants, and a strap around his waist. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

BURIED .- Daniel McCarty was badly injured yesterday morning in Sixteenth at near Fourth-av., in consequence of a bank of earth having falls upon him while he was engaged in digging a cellar. He was taken to the N. Y. Hospital.

FALLING OF A WALL .- The gable end of the new shop building for Mesers, Pease & Murphy, at the foot of Cherry-st, gave way about 11 o'clock on of the men removing a brace which had been erected against the outside wall. Two boiler-cutters, who were at work near the wall at the time it fell, were slightly injured. The wall which fell was the gable end. It was en eight inch wall, with piers five in number, each 16 inches source, and the hight 28 feet to the caves and 32 feet to the peak. The building is 125 by 65 feet is depth. Piers-front and rear walls, 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. In putting up the heavy trusses, beams and rafters intended f r the roof, the carpenters attached a guy to a turnbuckle near the bottom of one of the piers, which pulled it through. One of the men burt, had removed the braces on the outside of the wall before conmencing to cut up the boilers, and left nothing to support the wall. The rope pulling at the wall caused it to fall. Mr. S H. Brown, the mason, states the above at the facts of the case, and also that the building is so violation of the fire law.

Suspicion of GRAND LARCENY .- Catharine McAvoy, a servant at the house No. 668 Greenwich st, was yesterday arrested by Officer Wilder, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on auspielon of stealing \$57, the property of Mrs. Bartlett, residing at the above number. Mrs. B., it appears, while passing through the kitchen yesterday morning, accidentally dropped the money, which was rolled up to a piece of paper. She missed it in the course of a low manual, but on returning for it could not find it. No person other than the accused had been in the apartment during Mrs. B.'s absence, and consequently suppleton rested upon her. She was taken before Justice Stewart and committed.

REAL ESTATE .- The following sales of REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made by Anthony J Bleecker, May 26: House and lot No. 18 Thameset, lot 22.11 by 54.3. \$1.30 House and lot, 130 Cedias et, house 20 by 34, lot 33 10. 6,150 House and lots No. 143 and 144 Amoset. 149.00 House and lots No. 145 and 144 Amoset. 149.00 House and lot nos. 167 and 169 2ist at, each \$4,000. 8.20 House and lot in 14th et., near 7th ev. 11.20 House and lot nos 167 and 169 2ist at, each \$4,000. 8.20 House and lot on 14th et., near 7th ev. 11.20 House and lot on 3d-av., between 48th and 49th ets. 1.00 Factory and 3 lots of ground, cor. of 58th at and 3d av. 5.20 Lot adjoining on 56th et. 120 Lot adjoining 10 Lot and 3d-av. 120 Lot and 10 Lot on 58th et. 120 Lot and 10 Lot on 58th et. 120 Lot of 58th et. 120 Lot on 58th et. 120 Lot of 58th et. 120 Lot on 58th et. 120 Lot of 58th

house and lot on 57th-st. between 24 and 3d-avs..... house and fat of surjoining.

lot adjoining
lot adjoining
lot adjoining, each \$500
lots adjoining, each \$500
lots adjoining, each \$500. 2 lots next but two adjoining, each \$570.

1 gore adjoining
2 lots on 52d-st, between 2d and 3d-ava, each \$550.

2 lots adjoining, each \$480

1 lot adjoining, each \$480

2 lots next but two adjoining
1 lot adjoining.
1 lot adjoining.

Adrien H. Muller made the following sales May 25.

1852:

I lot adjoining on east side, 25x19.9

I lot a side Stagg-at., 150 feet East Smith at., 25x109.

I lot south side Stagg-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

I lot south side Stagg-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

I lot south side Stagg-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

I lot south side Stagg-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

I lot south side Schole-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

I lot south side Schole-at., adjoining east side, 25x109.

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